boundary are estimated at $1,481,600 and urban damages to the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota, at $710,200.

6. *Improvements desired.*—At a public hearing held by the District Engineer in January 1963, local interests strongly favored multiple-purpose reservoir storage. They particularly desired provision of an assured water supply in anticipation of industrial expansion in the Wild Rice River basin which subsequently failed to materialize. Following the damaging floods of 1965 and 1966, they have urged early construction of a reservoir principally for flood control. They now strongly support the reservoir plan proposed by the District Engineer.

7. *Plan of improvement.*—The District Engineer finds that a reservoir on the Wild Rice River, with the dam located about 1 mile above Twin Valley, for purposes of flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement, would constitute the most practical and economically feasible solution to the flood and water-related problems of the Wild Rice River basin and would also provide beneficial flood stage reduction along the Red River of the North. The drainage area at the damsite is 888 square miles. The dam would be a rolled earthfill structure about 90 feet high with a crest length of 4,280 feet including the spillway. The spillway would consist of a concrete ogee crest and chute equipped with two tainter gates. A gated low-flow outlet conduit would be combined with the spillway gate pier. The reservoir would provide 47,000 acre-feet of storage of which 39,500 acre-feet would be for flood control and 7,500 acre-feet for sediment reserve to be used as a conservation pool for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. The project plan provides for development of three recreation areas for public use, two along the rim of the reservoir and one below the dam.

8. *Economic evaluation.*—The District Engineer estimates the first cost of the proposed dam and reservoir project at $8,270,000 for initial construction and $82,000 for future recreation facilities of which the Federal cost would be $8,155,000 for initial construction and $41,000 for future recreation facilities. The initial and future non-Federal share would amount to $115,000 and $41,000, respectively. Using an interest rate of 3¼ percent and a 100-year period of analysis, the District Engineer estimates the annual charges at $310,200, including $19,900 for operation, maintenance, and replacements of which $7,300 would be non-Federal. The average annual benefits are estimated at $465,300, consisting of $363,700 for flood control, $31,300 for general recreation, $4,000 for fish and wildlife enhancement, and $66,300 for redevelopment effects. The ratio of benefits to costs is 1.3 without redevelopment benefits and 1.5 with these benefits included. The District Engineer recommends that a dam and reservoir on the Wild Rice River, Minnesota, be authorized for flood control, general recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement essentially in accordance with his plan, subject to certain specified local cooperation. He further recommends that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, additional detailed studies of fish and wildlife resources be conducted as necessary, after the project is authorized, and that such reasonable modifications be made in the authorized project facilities as may be agreed upon by the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Chief of Engineers for the conservation, improvement, and development of these resources. The Division Engineer concurs.

9. The Division Engineer issued a public notice stating his recommendations and affording interested parties an opportunity to present additional information to the Board. Careful consideration has been given to the communications received.

VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS

10. *Views.*—The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors concurs in general in the views and recommendations of the reporting officers. The proposed improvements are economically justified and the requirements of local cooperation are generally appropriate. The Board notes, however, with respect to the proposed relocation of County Road 36, that the portion of the relocation necessitated by the reservoir development should be constructed to the same design standards as other portions of the relocation, and the additional costs therefor (presently estimated at $7,000) should be borne by the Federal Government as a part of the project costs. Such adjustment would be minor and would have no significant effect on the benefit-cost ratio.

11. *Recommendations.*—Accordingly, the Board recommends the construction of a dam and reservoir on the Wild Rice River above Twin Valley, Minnesota, for flood control, general recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement, generally in accordance with the plan of the District Engineer and with such modifications thereof as in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost of $8,359,000 for construction and $19,900 annually for maintenance, operation, and replacements: Provided that, prior to construction, local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will:

a. In accordance with the Federal Water Project Recreation Act:

(1) Administer project land and water areas for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement;

(2) Pay, contribute in kind, or repay (which may be through user fees) with interest, one-half of the separable cost allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, presently estimated at $115,000 for initial development and $41,000 for future facilities;

(3) Bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of recreation and fish and wildlife lands and facilities, presently estimated at $7,300 annually;

b. Prevent encroachment which would reduce the flood-carrying capacities of the Wild Rice and Marsh River channels below the proposed reservoir;

c. At least annually inform affected interests that the project will not provide complete flood protection;

d. Provide guidance and leadership in preventing unwise future development of the flood plain by use of appropriate flood plain management techniques to reduce flood losses; and

e. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to water-rights claims resulting from construction and operation of the project.

12. The Board further recommends that additional detailed studies of fish and wildlife resources be conducted, as necessary, after the project is authorized, and that such reasonable modifications be made in the authorized project facilities as may be agreed upon by the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Chief of Engineers for the conservation, improvement, and development of these resources.

13. The Board further recommends that, following authorization of the project, detailed site investigation and design be made for the purpose of accurately defining the project lands required; that subsequently, advance acquisition be made of such title to such lands as may be required to preserve the site against incompatible developments; and that the Chief of Engineers be authorized to participate in the construction or reconstruction of transportation and utility facilities in advance of project construction as required to preserve such areas from encroachment and avoid increased costs for relocations.

14. The net cost to the United States for the recommended improvements is estimated at $8,203,000 for construction and $12,600 annually for operation, maintenance, and replacements.

For the Board:

R. G. MACDONNELL,
Major General, USA, Chairman.

S. 1269—INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO AMEND THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1967

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, today, I am introducing a bill which would amend the Selective Service Act of 1967. Our continuing need for substantial military forces in the immediate future demands that we devise the most equitable system possible for the induction of men into our Armed Forces.

The present practice of drafting the oldest men first is, in my opinion, most inequitable. This conclusion has also been reached by those studying draft reform proposals. By drafting the oldest men first, we invoke untold hardship on our young men. This system forces them into long periods of uncertainty relative to their draft status and prevents them from making any long-range plans.

My bill proposes that young men be eligible for induction into the Armed Forces for 1 year—the year between their 19th and 20th birthdays. While this bill retains present exemptions—that is, student deferments, hardship deferments, and so forth—it would provide that for the year following the termination of a deferment, young men would be eligible for induction into the Armed Forces. For example, if at age 19, a young man has a student deferment, he would be eligible for induction for 1 year following his college graduation, his dropping out of school, or upon reaching age 24. Following the termination of the other deferments, should the person be otherwise qualified, he would also be eligible for 1 year for induction into the Armed Forces. However, at no time would a person be eligible for induction for more than 1 year except in the case of a declared national emergency.

This bill also proposes to establish a random selection system to be carried out by each local selective service board. It in no way removes any powers of the local selective service boards. The local boards would still be responsible for determining eligibility for induction. Those classified as draft eligible would be placed in a pool from which they would be chosen to serve by a lottery system. The national Selective Service headquarters would still set the quotas for each State and the State headquarters would in turn set the quotas for each local board.

The Senate version of the Selective Service Act Amendments of 1967 suggested that a lottery system be established on a trial basis; however, the final version of the bill, as passed by the House and Senate, prohibited the President from setting up such a system unless specifically authorized by Congress. It is my firm opinion that the lottery system is the most equitable system for determining who is to be inducted into the armed services.

To make the Selective Service System more equitable than it is presently con-

stituted I am introducing this bill and request that the text be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1269) to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 in order to provide that persons between the ages of 19 and 20 shall be the first to be inducted to meet the military manpower requirements of the Nation, and to provide for the selection of such persons for induction through a random selection system, introduced by Mr. INOUYE, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1269

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as a "Military Selective Service Amendments Act of 1969".

SEC. 2. Section 5 of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 (50 U.S.C. App. 455) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. (a)(1) The selection of persons for training and service under section 4 shall be made as provided in this subsection from persons who are liable for such training and service and who at the time of selection are registered and classified, but not deferred or exempted.

"(2) Quotas of men to be inducted for training and service under this Act shall be met by the selection of persons from the primary selection group, after the selection of delinquents and volunteers, to the extent that such primary selection group has a sufficient number of qualified registrants in it to meet such quotas. The order of induction of persons in the primary selection group shall be determined by a random selection system carried out by each local board in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to establish a separate and distinct selection system for persons found by him to have special skills essential to the national defense.

"(3) As used in this Act, the term 'primary selection group' means persons who are liable for training and service under this Act, who at the time of selection are registered and classified, and—

"(A) who are between the ages of nineteen and twenty and are not deferred or exempted;

"(B) who, on the effective date of the Military Selective Service Amendments Act of 1969, are between the ages of twenty and twenty-six and who are not on such date in a deferred or exempted status; or

"(C) who, on or after the effective date of the Military Selective Service Amendments Act of 1969, are between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five and were in a deferred or exempted status but are no longer in such status.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, in order to provide for the effective administration of this subsection, the President is authorized, in the case of persons described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this paragraph, to postpone, on the basis of age, the inclusion of any such persons in the primary selection group for any period not exceeding four years following the effective date of the Military Selective Service Amendments Act of 1969.

"(4) Unless selected for induction or unless otherwise deferred from induction into the Armed Forces, a person shall remain liable for induction as a registrant within the primary selection group for a period of one year. Any person who is in a deferred status upon attaining the age of nineteen shall, upon the termination of such deferred status, and if qualified, be liable for induction as a registrant within the primary selection group irrespective of his actual age, unless he is otherwise deferred under authority of this Act. Any person who is removed from the primary selection group because of a deferment shall again become liable for induction as a registrant within the primary selection group, if he otherwise qualifies, whenever such deferment is terminated. In no event shall any person be liable for induction as a registrant within the primary selection group for any period or periods totalling more than one year; nor shall any person be liable for induction as a registrant within such a group after he has attained the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth.

"(5) No order for induction shall be issued under this title to any person who has not attained the age of nineteen years unless the President finds that such action is in the national interest.

"(6) There shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race, color, or creed in the selection of persons for training and service under this Act or in the interpretation and execution of any provision of this Act.

"(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 314 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1425), no person who is qualified in a needed medical, dental, or allied specialist category, and who is liable for induction under section 4 of this Act, shall be held to be ineligible for appointment as a commissioned officer of an armed force of the United States on the sole ground that he is not a citizen of the United States or has not made a declaration of intent to become a citizen thereof, and any such person who is not a citizen of the United States and who is appointed as a commissioned officer may, in lieu of the oath prescribed by section 3331 of title 5, United States Code, take such oath of service and obedience as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe."

SEC. 3. (a) The fifth and sixth sentences of section 6(h)(1) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 (50 U.S.C. App. 456(h)(1)) are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective on the first day of the third calendar month following the month in which this Act is enacted.

S. 1276—INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' ACCRUED SICK LEAVE PAYMENT BILL

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which would amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that accumulated sick leave of Federal employees can be either credited to the individual's retirement fund for the purpose of computing his annuity or paid in cash for one-half its value at the time of retirement. This bill is similar to three earlier legislative proposals which I have submitted—S. 1661 of the 88th Congress, S. 326 of the 89th Congress, and S. 759 of the 90th Congress.

The purpose of this bill, Mr. President, is to encourage Federal employees to accumulate sick leave until retirement. Under the existing law a Federal employee receives no remuneration for accrued sick leave at the time of his retirement. The majority of Federal employees, who consider earned sick leave like an earned fringe benefit, are not encouraged under the present system to accumulate sick leave, because they know that unused accrued sick leave has no financial value to them at the time of their retirement.

The bill would give the employee two options with respect to unused sick leave at the time of his retirement. The employee might elect to take a cash payment for one-half of the accumulated sick leave or he might have the entire number of accumulated days of sick leave credited to his service time for the purpose of computing his annuity.

A sense of justice, a sense of fairplay, and simple sound management practices augurs well for this measure. Federal employee surveys have turned up considerable evidence that the present policy is encouraging a number of Federal employees to use sick leave in situations where it is not absolutely necessary. Some employees, in their final year of Government service use up to three times as much sick leave as other employees. And why not? After all the straitjacket system we now employ provides precisely the wrong incentives. And that is a situation this bill is designed to correct.

The dedicated and responsible civil servant who does not use his accrued sick leave is the unsung hero and the real loser under the present system. For example, there are many individual employees who have foregone as much as $25,000 worth of accumulated sick leave at retirement time. The Post Office Department reports that employees who retired effective December 30, 1966, had approximately $8,900,000 worth of unused sick leave turned back to the Postal Service by 2,518 employees. The available figures for 11,000 employees who retired in 1965 under a retirement incentive plan lost an average of 885 hours or 110 days of accumulated sick leave. I am sure more current statistics would reflect a sizable increase in the amount of lost sick leave.

The present practice, encouraging absenteeism as it does, contributes to inefficiency and a waste of talent. An employee on sick leave falls behind in his work. The temporary employee who attempts to perform the absentee's duties is frequently less knowledgeable or skilled and consequently does a less effective job.

It is clear, therefore, that both the Federal employees and the Government will be well served by this bill. The employee who has earned sick leave and has not used it will be remunerated at the time of his retirement. The Government which seeks less absenteeism and higher efficiency among its employees, will be able to look forward to thousands of hours of increased productivity.

I ask unanimous consent that this bill be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1276) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for lump-sum payments for accumulated and accrued sick leave where employees die in service and for such payments or, at the option of the employees, credit for retire-

ment purposes upon separation or retirement, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1276

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8332 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, is amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(l) If an employee who is separated from the service or who retires on immediate annuity so elects at the time of separation or retirement, the number of days of accumulated and current accrued sick leave to his credit at such time shall be considered creditable service."

SEC. 2. Section 8334(g) of title 5, United States Code, relating to deposits in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, is amended—

(1) by striking out the word "or" at the end of paragraph (3);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "or"; and

(3) by adding the following new paragraph:

"(5) service credited under section 8332 (l)."

SEC. 3. Section 5581(2) of title 5, United States Code, relating to settlement of accounts of deceased employees, is amended—

(1) by striking out the word "and" at the end of subparagraph (H);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (I) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "and"; and

(3) by adding the following new subparagraph:

"(J) payment for accumulated and current accrued sick leave equal to one-half the amount of the pay the deceased employee would have received had he lived and remained in the service for a period (in addition to any period covered in subparagraph (F)) and equal to the accumulated and current accrued sick leave."

SEC. 4. (a) Subchapter VI, relating to payment for accumulated and accrued leave, of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new section:

"§ 5553. Lump-sum payment for accumulated and accrued sick leave on separation or retirement

"An employee as defined by section 2105 of this title or an individual employed by the government of the District of Columbia, who is separated from the service or who retires on immediate annuity under subchapter III of chapter 83 of this title, and who does not elect to receive credit for accumulated and accrued sick leave under section 8332(l) of this title, is entitled to receive a lump-sum payment for accumulated and current accrued sick leave to which he is entitled by statute. The lump-sum payment shall equal one-half the amount of the pay the employee or individual would have received had he remained in the service until the expiration of the period (in addition to any period covered by section 5551) of the sick leave. The lump-sum payment is considered pay for taxation purposes only."

(b) The analysis at the beginning of chapter 55, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately following the item relating to section 5552 the following new item:

"5553. Lump-sum payment for accumulated and accrued sick leave on separation or retirement."

SEC. 5. Section 8348(g) of title 5, United States Code, relating to payment of benefits from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, shall not be applicable with respect to benefits resulting from the amendments made by this Act.

SEC. 6. The amendments made by this Act shall apply only in the case of employees whose final separation, retirement, or death, as the case may be, occurs after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1277—INTRODUCTION OF BILL RELATING TO DEATH BENEFITS FOR STATE AND LOCAL POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, the 90th Congress enacted legislation—Public Law 90–291—which for the first time provided benefits for law-enforcement officers employed by State or local governments who might be killed or seriously injured while apprehending violators of national law. As a result such officers or their survivors are now entitled to receive benefits comparable to those provided by the Federal Employees Compensation Act—less whatever amounts they receive from their own employers—if they suffer personal injury or loss of life in the line of duty while enforcing Federal laws.

This is an important step forward, recognizing the service rendered to the Nation by these State and local enforcement officers. However, it does not apply to those who make the supreme sacrifice or sustain disabilities while in the process of searching for or arresting persons accused of committing non-Federal criminal acts, nor does it apply to firemen who are injured or killed while on duty. State and local government compensation for these employees varies widely throughout the country because of differences in size and financial ability of the employing jurisdiction.

Consequently, I am introducing for appropriate reference a bill which would attempt to rectify present discrepancies in compensation and would recognize the great service which these individuals perform for the whole Nation as well as to their own communities. This bill would extend Federal Government benefits to all policemen or firemen who might be killed or totally disabled in the line of duty, whether or not a specific Federal law happens to be involved.

This expanded coverage would be justified, it seems to me, because the job of law enforcement and fire protection has in many respects become a national responsibility. Fugitives from justice or persons intent on committing crimes are able to travel around the country much more easily and speedily today than ever before. A person shooting a policeman or an arsonist starting a blaze resulting in fatalities might well have come recently from another State or could quickly flee from one State jurisdiction to another. Likewise, injuries are often incurred by local policemen and firemen while they are protecting interstate travelers who may have interrupted their journey only temporarily while enroute elsewhere.

It is truly difficult today to draw hard and fast lines which separate jurisdictional responsibility for public employees who are devoted to protecting the lives and property of all persons without regard to their domicile, place of origin, or final destination. Whenever a public safety officer dies or is seriously injured while protecting his fellow man, his sacrifice and that of his family have been in the interest of the whole Nation. Accordingly, Congress should recognize this national responsibility by helping compensate those who become casualties in the common task of preserving law and order. Our country owes these men no less than a guarantee that neither they nor their dependents will suffer undue economic disadvantage because of physical harm which has befallen them while answering their call to duty.

The benefits which would be made available if this bill were enacted would be identical with those provided by Public Law 90–291, which became law on April 19, 1968, and which was limited only to those officers involved in apprehending violators of Federal law. Perhaps it is not necessary to point out that under this act, as well as my amendment, any benefits which were paid because an employee had lost his life or been disabled would be reduced or adjusted to reflect all benefits received from State or local government compensation systems, except for the amounts which the employee himself might have contributed to the fund. In other words, the Federal contribution would be supplementary to and would be adjusted according to other compensation to which State and local policemen or firemen were entitled. Although the level of payments would be the same as under the earlier law, its scope would be extended to include those not now covered by the provision restricting it to purely Federal jurisdictional matters.

If this bill should become law, a widow who is the sole survivor of a policeman or fireman would be eligible to receive approximately 45 percent of the monthly wage rate of her deceased husband. This compensation would continue as long as she did not remarry. If there are dependent children, the widow would receive 40 percent and each child 15 percent, up to a total of 75 percent of the monthly wage of the deceased. In cases of total disability, the wife's benefits would equal two-thirds of the monthly wage rate if there are no other dependents, but would be increased to three-fourths of the monthly wage if there are dependents.

Mr. President, an identical bill is being introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative ANDREW JACOBS, of Indiana, along with more than 20 of his colleagues. I realize that other approaches to this problem have been suggested, among them one which would provide grants to States to supplement local and State compensation systems. The exact procedure by which assistance is extended to the families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty or to those who become totally disabled is basically immaterial. I will support any plan which recognizes Federal responsibility to help relieve the suffering and loss of earning power resulting from deaths or disabling injuries incurred by policemen and firemen, whether or not a specific attributable Federal function or activity can be proven to be involved. Certainly this is an issue which deserves

to be studied carefully by the proper committee so that an adequate compensation system can be assured for these victims.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1277) to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law-enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty, introduced by Mr. BAYH, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 1279—INTRODUCTION OF BILL RELATING TO VA HOSPITAL AND OUTPATIENT CARE FOR POW'S

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. President, I introduce legislation for myself and Senators BOGGS, DODD, DOLE, HART, JAVITS, MCCARTHY, MCGEE, STEVENS, YARBOROUGH, and YOUNG of North Dakota to rectify a situation which has caused anxiety and hardship to many of our American servicemen who were captured by the enemy during wartime.

As a result of the indignities, the suffering, and in many cases, even torture, of being a prisoner of war, many of our veterans have suffered mental and physical damages which even today they carry as scars of those days. But a great inequity has existed in the hospitalization in Veterans' Administration facilities of these men who years later suffer from diseases or injuries which are in truth traceable to those days of wartime imprisonment. These ailments cannot be related as service connected because of the lack of availability of a medical record during that period.

The bill which I have introduced today will grant automatic service-connected recognition for all the ex-prisoners of war of the World War II, Korean conflict, and Vietnam era. When we consider the length of imprisonment of many of our servicemen and the extreme conditions—including death marches, both in Europe and in the Pacific—it is not difficult to understand that even at this late date many of these men may develop one of a host ailments common to the hardship and conditions of wartime imprisonment.

Treatment in a VA hospital of any man who has been a prisoner of war should be on the same basis of those men who are now classified as having service-connected disabilities. The same rules of admission for treatment—both in the hospital and on an outpatient basis, should govern in the cases of these men.

In numbers, the group is not large. Out of a total of less than 130,000 ex-prisoners, probably less than 115,000 are now living. Many of these already have service-connected disability ratings. However, there are still several thousand of these men who need medical treatment—and I think that it is just and equitable that for admission to VA hospitals all of their ailments should be judged in their favor and an assumption be made that these men deserve service-connected treatment.

Unless a person has gone through the rigors of wartime imprisonment he may not be able to understand how long range the damage can be. Ordinary standards of medical diagnosis cannot apply to former POW's because the extreme hardships and terrible experiences they endured are not generally recorded in detail and cannot be considered or analyzed in later years after imprisonment.

Nutritional deficiencies and mental distress over a long period are important factors which must be considered when assessing long-range disabilities.

I think we should give these men who suffered so much for our country the benefit of all doubt. The actual cost of granting the provisions of this bill would not be large, but it will alleviate a situation that has caused a veteran to delay or not receive treatment of some ailment. We, as a nation, owe these men this consideration. I urge my colleagues to join with me in swift approval of this measure.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1279) to provide that any disability of a veteran who is a former prisoner of war is presumed to be service connected for purposes of hospitalization and outpatient care, introduced by Mr. MONTOYA (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1279

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 610 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) Any disability of a veteran who is a former prisoner of war, upon application for the benefits of this section or hospitalization under section 624 of this title, shall be considered for the purposes thereof to be a service-connected disability incurred or aggravated in a period of war."

SEC. 2. Section 612(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after "veteran" the following: "who was a former prisoner of war and any disability of a veteran".

S. 1280—INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO PREVENT THE IMPORTATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES OF FISH OR WILDLIFE INTO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, at the request of the Department of the Interior, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish and wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire privately held land, water, or interests therein within the boundaries of any area administered by him, for the purpose of conserving, protecting, restoring, or propagating selected species of native fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction.

The purpose of the bill is threefold: First, in order to assist on an international level in the preservation of threatened species, this legislation would prohibit—except for zoological, educational, and scientific purposes, and for the purpose of breeding such species and subspecies for preservation and propagation—the importation of any species of wild mammal, fish, wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean or parts thereof that are threatened with extinction.

Second, in order to assist the States in stopping or reducing illegal traffic in certain protected animals, this section would make it unlawful for anyone to knowingly put into interstate or foreign commerce any amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean or parts thereof taken contrary to any Federal, State, or foreign laws or regulations. Present law extends this protection only to wild mammals or wild birds or fish or parts thereof.

Third, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase, donation, exchange or otherwise, any privately owned land, water or interests therein within the boundaries of any area administered by him, for the purpose of conserving, protecting, restoring, or propagating any selected species of native fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction.

These inholdings, privately held land within the borders of any area administered by the Secretary to conserve native American species of fish and wildlife, have proved to be trouble spots. They are a refuge for poachers.

Through this legislation which I today introduce, this Congress, the 91st, has an exceptionally good opportunity to act on behalf of endangered wildlife both in this country and throughout the world.

None of us can be proud of our early record of treatment to wildlife resources. Buffalo were slaughtered by the millions for relatively inconsequential reasons—for their tongues, a food delicacy of the times, for their hides, or just to cut down on the competition with livestock for grass and water. Or to deny meat to Indians. Egrets were driven almost to extinction in a quest for their feathers for use in millinery. Market hunting decimated the numbers of waterfowl. Fish were dynamited from streams and lakes. Generally speaking, the principles of sound wildlife management have come into widespread application only during the period since the end of World War II. In fact, full recognition of the need to preserve endangered species of wildlife did not come until 1966, and even now, additional legislation is desirable and necessary.

Existing Federal statutes or regulations on transporting wild animals in violation of law cover only wild mammals and birds. However, there is a pressing need to extend this protection to reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustaceans. The alligator, a picturesque creature of ecological importance in the Everglades and other areas along the Gulf coast, is being reduced in numbers to the point where survival of the species is threatened. Poachers working il-